Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 51 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, February 10, 1794. [Whole No. 509.]

To be Let on Freight or Charter, or for Sale,

The SHIP

HERCULES,

Samuel Chauncy, Master,

EXPECTED to be ready in a few days to receive a Cargo on board, at Hampton Road, in Virginia; is an American bottom, burthen 500 tons, pierced for 20 guns, quite new and well fitted.

Apply to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1794. dtf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-ſtreet*,

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the beſt ſenſe in the world.

THIS little book is written in a ſtile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all claſſes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has paſſed thro three impreſſions in the eaſtern ſtates, and many houſeholders deem it ſo uſeful as to purchaſe a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from ſeveral reſpectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his ſervices to all thoſe Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he aſſures thoſe who employ him, that their confidence ſhall not be miſplaced;—but it ſhall be his conſtant endeavor, to pay the ſtricteſt attention to their beſt intereſt, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townſend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and ſold; and where Commiſſion Buſineſs of all kinds, will be tranſacted on reaſonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be conſtantly expoſed for ſale, on commiſſion.

*** Caſh paid for Salem, Providence, and Portſmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Buſineſs to tranſact at Boſton, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commiſſion.*

Boſton, Jan. 24, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe,

and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

Parry and Muſgrave,

Goldſmiths & Jewellers,

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Aſſortment of

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.

December 24. mw&ſtf

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, and will furniſh a TABLE for Parties, with the beſt proviſions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the ſhorteſt notice. From his long experience in this line of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

THE Truſtees of an Academy, or any individual wiſhing to engage a perſon to ſuperintend the Education of youth, in the courſe of ſtudies uſually adopted in Academies, or any branch of buſineſs requiring ſimilar qualifications, may open a communication with a perſon willing to be employed a few years (for a generous compenſation) by writing (letters to be poſt paid) to Mr. JOHN FENNO, Philadelphia.

☞ *Printers to the Southward would poſſibly oblige ſome of their friends, by inſerting the foregoing a few times in their papers.*

February 8. d1w

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few caſes Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

City Commiſſioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN purſuance of a Reſolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Diſtricts, by lines drawn Eaſt and Weſt, whereof each of the City Commiſſioners is to take the ſuperintendance of one of the ſaid Diſtricts, and to be accountable for the cleanſing, good order and regularity of the ſame.

The Commiſſioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the preſent:

Diſtrict the 1ſt. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the ſtreets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet.

Diſtrict the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet to the north ſide of Walnut ſtreet.

Diſtrict the 3d. Joſeph Claypoole, from the north ſide of Walnut to the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet.

Diſtrict the 4th. William Moulder, from the north ſide of High, to the north ſide of Mulberry ſtreet.

Diſtrict the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north ſide of Mulberry, to the north ſide of Vine ſtreet.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN MEASE, *Clerk.*

N B. The carriage way in Market-ſtreet, is under the charge of the Commiſſioners generally, for the preſent, the foot-ways on the north and ſouth ſides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Diſtricts reſpectively.

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX,

Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

January 30. dam

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the ſixteenth inſtant, to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each ſhare, being the dividend declared for the laſt ſix months.

By Order,

3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

From the AMERICAN MINERVA.

SUABILITY OF STATES.

I HAVE ſaid that foreign ſtates are *moral perſons*, capable of *right* and *wrong*. They are ſo, not only in relation to one another, but in relation to the *individuals* of which each ſtate is compoſed. There are *legal* and *moral duties* which ſovereign ſtates owe to *every* member of the community; and if a ſtate ever refuſes to diſcharge its duties, the individual ſhould have a *power*, as well as an *equitable right*, to *enforce* an obſervance of them. To ſay the contrary is to maintain a contradiction. To ſay that a ſtate owes moral, legal or political duties to its citizens, which it is not under obligations to fulfill, is an abſurdity; and if there is an obligation on a ſtate to perform certain duties to its citizens, there ought to be ſome tribunal to which every man may reſort, and *demand juſtice*. It is not ſufficient to ſatisfy the mind, to ſay that individuals have the privilege of *petitioning* for their rights—Petitioning ſhould be limited to unliquidated claims, indefinite rights or matters of opinion or favor. Matters of *contract*, *ſpecific rights*, ſtand on a different foundation. They always entitle to *demand*; and connected with the *right of demanding* is the right of *proceſs* to purſue and carry into effect.—States clearly have a power to *contract*; and they practiſe the right of compelling the party who contracts with them, to fulfil his engagements. Why ſhould ſtates, compoſed of a multitude of individuals, enjoy this ſingular exemption from laws that bind the oppoſite party. Is it not the nature of a contract that it be founded on free *aſſent* and on conſideration or equivalents? Is it a contract *reciprocally beneficial* which *one* party only is compellable to fulfil? Is there not a prejudice, a deception in the opinions of men on this ſubject? Is not the opinion that ſovereign ſtates are *not ſuable*, a monarchical idea, derived to us from the haughty ſovereignties of Europe.

Is it not merely the effect of that *imperious pride* which princes feel in independant ſtations? Is not this the language of it? "It is our royal will and pleaſure that every man in our dominions ſhall ſubmit to our tribunals, and be *compelled* to render us juſtice—But *we princes* will not be *compelled*. We will not ſubmit to have claims *demanded* of us—Our ſubjects, however juſt their claims, ſhall only approach our majeſty with *prayers and humble ſupplications*; and it ſhall reſt with our gracious wills, whether to hear them or not. *Compulſion* even in a courſe of law, is degrading to princes." Such is the language of the opinion which is now ſo popular in America.

It is indeed a ſingular fact that the clamor againſt *ſuability of ſtates* ariſes from violent democrats: tho' the opinion that ſtates ought not to be compellable to anſwer to the ſuits of individuals, is, in the higheſt degree, *ariſtocratical or monarchical*. It is to give to the legiſlatures of ſuch ſtates the moſt unbounded deſpotic powers againſt individuals; powers that extend to enable them to do right or refuſe it at pleaſure and with impunity; powers that are as dangerous to liberty, as the will of the Turkiſh Sultan; powers, that even in this country, have been exerciſed to the *extreme oppreſſion of good citizens*.

BOSTON.

At the particular requeſt of the HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *the following Letter and Vote are inſerted.*

BOSTON, *Dec.* 31, 1793.

SIR,

IN erecting the center building of *the Creſcent*, it was our intention to accommodate the Hiſtorical Society with a convenient room. We now requeſt you to communicate to the Society, at their next meeting, our offer of the upper apartment, in its preſent ſtate; with the addition of ſtairs and windows.

If our offer is accepted we wiſh you to furniſh us with a proper form of conveyance, which ſhall be executed immediately.

W. SCOLLAY,
CHARLES BULFINCH,
CHARLES VAUGHAN.

Hon. JAMES SULLIVAN, *Eſq.*
Preſident of the Hiſtorical Society.

AT a ſpecial meeting of the Hiſtorical Society, held at the Preſident's houſe, on Friday the 10th of January, 1794.

A Letter from Meſſrs. Scollay, Bulfinch and Vaughan, offering an apartment in the Creſcent, for the uſe of the Hiſtorical Society, was read.

Whereupon voted, That the offer be accepted; and that the thanks of the Society be preſented by the Preſident, to Meſſrs. Scollay, Bulfinch and Vaughan, for their generous donation.

Extract from the Records,
JAMES FREEMAN, Rec. Sec'ry.

Boſton, January 11, 1794.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR obliging letter of the 31ſt of Dec. laſt, offering to the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society, a room in the center building of the Creſcent, I have communicated to the Society. That aſſociation had its origin in a ſincere wiſh to promote the honor and happineſs of United America, and the labor of its members has been, and now is, employed with unremitting zeal and induſtry, in collecting and preſerving thoſe materials, which will give a foundation to a political, as well as a natural hiſtory of the country. Our fellow-citizens recognizing the utility of our plan, have been very liberal and aſſiduous, in yielding us aſſiſtance and ſupport; by theſe means we have amaſſed a great number of books, printed productions, ancient manuſcripts, and natural curioſities.

The government of this commonwealth has directed the ſecretary to deliver us copies of public proceedings: and we hope that the general, and other governments will afford us aid and countenance in the ſame manner.

Thus ſituated, and with theſe proſpects nothing could be more congenial to our wiſhes, or acceptable to our intereſt, than the generous offer you have made. We derive no ſmall degree of pleaſure from the conſideration, that the donation is made by gentlemen, whoſe feelings for the public intereſt, and taſte for architecture, have ornamented the capital with buildings ſo exceedingly elegant as the Creſcent.

I am directed by the Society, of which I have the honor of being Preſident, to preſent to you their moſt cordial thanks for this mark of reſpect to their inſtitution, and to aſſure you, that a grateful ſenſe of your generoſity and goodneſs, ſhall be preſerved until the Society ſhall ceaſe to exiſt.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen
with ſentiments of reſpect,
your moſt obedient
and humble ſervant,
JAMES SULLIVAN.

WILLIAM SCOLLAY,
CHARLES BULFINCH,
CHARLES VAUGHAN. } Eſq'rs.

(Copy.)

The abovementioned apartment is forty feet in length, and twenty ſeven feet in breadth. A committee is appointed to ſuperintend the finiſhing of the work at the expenſe of the Society; and it will be completed as ſoon as poſſible.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
January 24.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Mr. TRACY spoke as follows:

It is observable, that many gentlemen, when they rise upon this subject, apologize, for want of a clear comprehension of it; and the indefinite situation of the proposition now before the committee, and indefinite reasoning upon it, have I acknowledge afforded one strong ground of argument, in my mind, against the resolution. I think the maxim defensible, that no resolution, until its principles are clearly defined and its consequences well understood, should be adopted by a legislative body, especially on a commercial subject, since it is a given point, that commerce has generally bid defiance to legislative interference, and in event, triumphed over legislative restrictions.

The discussion of this subject, has assumed an appearance, which must be surprising to a stranger, and painful in the extreme to ourselves.

The Supreme Legislature of the United States is seriously deliberating, not upon the welfare of our citizens, but upon the relative circumstances of two European nations, and this deliberation, has not for its object, the relative benefits of their markets, to us, but which form of government is best, and most like our own, which people feel the greatest affection for us, and what measures we can adopt, which will best humble one, and exalt the other.

The primary motive of these resolutions, as acknowledged by the defenders of them, was not the increase of our agriculture, manufactures, or navigation, but to humble Great Britain, and to build up France: And although it is said our manufactures and navigation, may receive advantage, it is only mentioned, as a substitute in case of failure as to the great object, of humbling Great Britain.

The discussion in favor of these regulations, has breathed nothing but hostility and revenge against the English; and yet they put on the mild appearance of commercial regulations. Legislatures, always cautious of attempting to force trade from its own channels and habits, should certainly be peculiarly cautious when they do undertake such business, to set about it with temperance and coolness; but in this debate we are told of the inexecution of a former treaty, withholding Western Posts, insult and dominations of a haughty people; that through the agency of Great Britain, the savages are upon us on one side, and the Algerines on the other; the mind is roused by such a group of evils, and then called upon to consider a statement of duties on goods imported from foreign nations. If the subject is commercial, why not treat it upon the basis of a commercial subject, and with coolness attend to it? If it is a question of political hostility or war, a firmer tone might be adopted. When a nation is oppressed on all sides, by injuries which call loudly to be avenged, there is an imperiousness in their circumstances, which often precludes deliberation, and sometimes, at least denies its propriety; promptitude of action, in the first form that presents itself, is frequently a virtue. But when all this national pressure, is to obtain redress, from laying a duty on a few articles of commerce, one would hardly think the violent introduction, much less an impassioned mode of debate, could strike any man with propriety. I think this mode of treating the subject tends to confuse, and contains in it no aptitude to develope either principles or consequences. After making these observations, permit me, sir, to consider the question before the committee merely as a commercial one, and for a moment lay aside Indians, Algerines, and all such irritating objects. I engage it shall be for a moment, they certainly shall have a full consideratien, in a future part of my argument. To perform this task, with propriety, the state of our commerce, naturally presents itself as the first object of enquiry. In this I am anticipated by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Dexter,) and by a number of incontestible facts, contained in the official document before the committee. Our commerce is flourishing, and our navigation rapidly increasing.

I, sir, was bred a farmer, I live among farmers, much further removed from a view of commerce, than any of my colleagues, and when these resolutions were brought forward, I expected the painful detail, that our commerce was languishing and our tonnage decreasing, and that our mercantile interest was earnestly calling for the aid and protection of government. But in this expectation I am agreeably disappointed; no merchant is complaining, nor any fact existing, to justify such complaints. It is worthy of remark, and must induce serious enquiry, if our trade is deranged and shackled to the degree pretended, why the merchants in this house should be totally ignorant of it? And why, to a man, they should be opposed to these regulations which put on the specious appearance, of affording direct relief to them? This circumstance alone, would go far in my mind, towards negativing the propositions, much farther than the *closet* speculations of a philosopher in their favor, which nine times in ten, cannot be reduced to practice.

And here, Sir, I feel a confidence in repeating, that upon a subject of forcing trade from one nation to another, which is of necessity so complicated in principle, so various and invisible in consequences; the committee will never act, but with the utmost caution, and will constantly keep in view, that trade will seek its own markets, find its own level and regulate itself much better than we can do; and although we may embarrass it, and injure our own citizens and even other nations for a while, it will eventually rise above all the regulations we can make.

The gentleman who introduced these resolves, aware of our flourishing state of commerce, has acknowleged that by their adoption, certain evils will be incurred.—What are these evils? If we allow full operation to his positions, without an immediate overture in Great Britain, there will he a stagnation of trade, a damp to agriculture, its labourers thrown out of employment; the present surplus of produce, must perish on the hands of the farmer, &c. &c. But these evils, he says, ought to be chearfully borne, to obtain, in event, a much greater good:—This position is a sound one, to bear present small evils, to effect future great benefits: But to make the reasoning complete, should not the gentleman shew, that the promised *good*, is not only *great* enough to justify a trial of the present evil, but that it is *certain?*

Are the benefits promised by these regulations, in any measure certain, or even probable? The great benefits promised, are a *treaty* with Great Britain, a *repeal* of her navigation act, as it respects the United States, and in fact a universal *freedom* of trade, and if these fail, an *increase* of our manufactures, and a *course* of trade with France, *free*, as they please to give us.

I know Indians, &c. are talked of, but I mean, these are the promised benefits, of a *commercial* kind. Are those events so probable that we shall be justified, in trying an experiment at the certain expence of our present tranquility and happiness? It is said, our citizens are virtuous, this I have the pleasure to believe, but to convince the whole mass of the people, that a system of self-denial, of any great extent in its operation, is to be borne by them, for a future benefit, you must hold up that benefit, in a more striking and certain point of view, than can be pretended in this case. They will be slow in understanding, that trade is to be made free, by imposing more and greater shackles upon it. But if our commerce is flourishing, say the gentlemen, why should it not be more so? If Great Britain imposes pointed restraints upon our trade, and is expressing her jealousy and hatred to us on every practicable occasion, why not free ourselves? What has Great Britain done, Sir? Has she made a single law, restricting the commerce of Independent America? All her restrictions that now affect us, were in existence while we were her colonies, and are part of her colonial establishment.

Her navigation act, is as old as 1660, and upon strict examination, the United States are more favored in her European, East and West India ports, than any other nation. It is said our trade was at first forced there, but this rests merely on assertion, it is not in proof before the committee.

The markets of Great Britain being the best, our articles of commerce and hers being reciprocally useful, and, a similarity of language and religion, with many other natural causes, have carried our trade to her ports, and will keep it there, until better markets offer, or it is forced away. It is said the credit given by British merchants is an evil, and that the people of Virginia owe an immense sum in Great Britain.

When a complaint is made in direct terms of restrictions on our trade, one would not readily imagine that another complaint would be coupled with it, that the trade was so free as to become an injury: Besides credit given to an industrious provident man never can be an injury; will it place us in a situation of fear? If we may argue from a great state, Virginia, to the Union, this is not true, for although that state owes immense debts, her representatives come forward with great spirit, to bring Great Britain to her feet. This circumstance of giving credit, is entirely a municipal regulation wholly out of reach of Congress.

The people at the Eastward, do not owe the English merchants, and are very generally opposed to these regulations.—These facts must convince us, that the credits given us by the trade of Great Britain, do not operate a fear and a dependence, which can be alarming to government.

If the municipal regulations of Virginia, or any other state, will place the whole of each man's property, within the reach of his creditor, and allow the creditor legal coercion for payment of debts, when voluntary payment is denied, there will be no danger from foreign or domestic credit. The slothful and idle, as well as the spendthrift and wicked, will readily attribute to faults of omission and commission in government, those evils, necessarily connected with their own imprudence.

It is said by a gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Findley) that the merchants in this city, who possess capitals of their own, wish these restrictions on British trade, and that the poorer sort, who are in want of credit, and must do business by obtaining it, are opposed to them.

If this be a fact, which is yet to be ascertained, it affords another argument against the resolutions. If capitalists, Nabobs in trade, would wish to shut out of competition, men who have not capitals, whose industry, and knowledge of business, if they can at first obtain credit, would promise them a living, and usefulness to community, whence is this wish derived? From nothing but a desire to effect a monopoly of trade to themselves, the consequence of which would be a profit of 25 or 50 per cent. and those men who have not capitals, must serve them as clerks or quit the country.

Liberty and equality is not the foremost feature in this desire of our rich merchants, if the desire exists; and such a doctrine favors more of *Aristocracy* and less of *Republicanism* than I expected to hear from that honorable member.

(To be Continued.)

Congress of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Friday, January 31.

The Senate resumed the second reading of the bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act for completing and better supporting the military establishment of the United States"—and after debate

Resolved, That this bill do not pass.

Ordered, That the Secretary notify the House of Representaties that the Senate do not concur in this bill.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, February 3.

The Senate took into consideration the message of the President of the United States of the 30th of December last, respecting certain impediments in the coinage of the precious metals, together with the report of the Secretary for the department of State thereon.

On motion,

Ordered, That Mr. Cabot, Mr. Izard and Mr. Ellsworth, be a committee to take into consideration and report, on that part of the message of the President of the United States of the 30th of December last, which respects certain impediments to the coinage of the precious metals, together with the report of the Secretary for the department of state thereon.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the last paragraph of the said message and the papers to which it refers, and

On motion,

Ordered, That they be committed to the committee last mentioned, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, February 4.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk—

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed a bill, entitled, "An act providing for the relief of such of the inhabitants of Saint Domingo, resident within the United States, as may be found in want of support," in which they desired the concurrence of the Senate. And he withdrew.

The bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, February 5.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act providing for the relief of such of the inhabitants of Saint Domingo, resident within the United States, as may be found in want of support"—was read the second time, and after debate, the further consideration thereof was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Cabot reported from the committee appointed to take into consideration the last clause of the message of the President of the United States of the 30th of December, which report was read, and after debate,

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made the 16th January last, that the doors of the Senate remain open while the Senate shall be sitting in a legislative and judicial capacity.

On motion,

Ordered, That the consideration thereof be postponed to this day fortnight.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning

Thursday, February 6.

The hon. Mr. Potts from the state of Maryland attended.

The petition of Jonathan Holton, late a lieutenant in the militia of New-Hampshire, was presented and read, stating that he was wounded in the battle of Bennington, and disabled from labor, and praying to be re-instated in the list of invalid pensioners.

Ordered, That this petition be referred to the Secretary for the department of war to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The Senate resumed the second reading of the bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act providing for the relief of such of the inhabitants of Saint Domingo, resident within the United States as may be found in want of support."

On motion,

That it be re-committed for the purpose of further enquiry—

It passed in the negative.

And after agreeing to an amendment,

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the last clause, of the message of the President of the United States, of the 30th of December.

On motion,

To re-commit the report, and that the committee be instructed to bring in a bill for the purposes therein mentioned.

It passed in the negative.

On motion,

It was agreed that the report of the committee be adopted.

Whereupon,

A resolution passed, as is entered at large, on the Executive records of this date.

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in this resolution.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA.

6 per cents,	18/3	
3 ditto,	10/3	
Deferred,	11/4	
U. S. Bank,	13	per cent. adv.
N. A. ditto,	20 ditto	ditto.
Pennsylvania do.	7 ditto	ditto.

From the AMERICAN STAR.

A French paper, publiſhed in this city.

Preſent ſtate of Poland.

Since the diviſions made at Grodno, the ſize of Poland is 4,411 half ſquare miles, and contains 762 towns, 11,260 villages, 626,248 houſes, 3,468,808 inhabitants, 36,081 ſoldiers, and produces a revenue of 17,711,604 Poliſh florins.

The part ſubdued by Ruſſia is 4,157 half ſquare miles large, and contains 390 towns, 8,783 villages, 574,654 houſes, 3,055,590 inhabitants, 24,660 ſoldiers, and its revenue is 13,619,946 Poliſh florins.

The part invaded by Pruſſia is of the ſize of 1,061 ſquare miles, and contains 262 towns, 8,274 villages, 195,016 houſes, 1,136,,359 inhabitants, and its revenue is 6,870,486 Poliſh florins.

The former diviſion of Poland, added an increaſe of population to Ruſſia of 2,100,000 inhabitants; the part of the king of Pruſſia contains 650,000; the part of Auſtria, including what was taken from the Turks, contains a population of 2,800,000 inhabitants.

Extract from the Courier of London, No. 39.

"The Convention approves of the decrees made by the department of Herault (Montpellier) ordering all fathers, mothers, and citizens, to inform and declare the places where their children, who have been ſummoned, are hid; forbidding all citizens from harboring them; and obliging the municipalities to ſearch every houſe twice a week. O ſacred and charming Liberty, which forces a mother to become the informer of her child!"

Note.—The ſame paper mentions, that it has been propoſed in the club of female Jacobins, to guillotine all women who are either barren or old, as being uſeleſs perſons in this land of liberty.

If this anecdote is not an ariſtocratical joke of the London editor, it is a confirmation of the ancient rancour that young women always had againſt old ones—it is a quarrel as old as the world, and which perhaps the guillotine may for a while put a ſtop to, but can never entirely eradicate; becauſe there will always be old women of a crabbed diſpoſition, and young ones very vindictive, although amiable in every other reſpect.

"*From the moſt powerful of Gods I received my birth;*
"*I am confident of it from the pleaſure I*
"*have in vengeance.*"—Crebillon.

From the MIDDLESEX (*Con.*) GAZETTE.

A DIALOGUE *between* Willy Frank *and* Faithful Columbus, *two Farmers.*

Willy. MY dear Sir, I have come a long journey, to have a conference with you with reſpect to the management of the Farms of which we have the care.

Faithful. Sir, I thank you, any advice you can give me and my Family in the management of ours ſhall be gratefully received, and improved in the beſt manner we are capable: And you may aſſure yourſelf of my reciprocal advice for the benefit of yours.

Willy. I thank you, brother Farmer. I expected nothing leſs from ſo good a friend, and his good Family: And though I am perſonally a perfect ſtranger, yet conſidering our Family Connections, and the kindneſſes your family in time paſt have received from mine, I am confident of *ſuitable* returns. And now, ſir, with a freedom and frankneſs without diſguiſe, I will inform you what *thoſe* returns are

You muſt manage *your* Farm juſt as we manage *ours*; or as we ſhall judge moſt for our benefit, ſo that the Fruit of your Labor, and the Produce of your Fields, and all your family improvements upon your Farm, may be turned by us to the advantage of our Farm. And if your connections and engagements with any of your neighboring farmers, or any other farmers, far or near, interfere with *this*, you have only to break them off all at once, and immediately to conform to us; and then we ſhall go on lovingly and ſwimmingly.

Faithful. The love and friendſhip of *our* family for *yours* is moſt ſincere, and for any obligations you may have laid us under, you may aſſure yourſelves of all reaſonable and proper returns. But that *our* Farm ſhall be managed as you are pleaſed to manage *yours*, and the intereſt of it appropriated to anſwer your views. *ſolely*, is what our moral and political duties, and our true intereſt, and give me leave to add, your duties and intereſt too, will not admit. The inſtructions we have received in our family and the principles in which we are educated, teach us, that the intereſt of all other Farmers is as dear to them as ours is to us, and that we are under ſacred obligations to deal juſtly and equitably with all with whom we have any connection or commerce. To thoſe from whom we receive kindneſſes, we feel ourſelves under peculiar obligations, and endeavor to make ſuitable Returns. We interfere, unaſked, in the internal affairs of none, and take no part in their domeſtic family Diſputes and Quarrels. And while by your deſire, we are ready to give you our beſt advice, and every aſſiſtance that propriety dictates to improve *your own affairs*, you muſt give us leave to take care of *our own*, without your too officious interference, and to be humane and juſt to other Farmers as well as to you.

Willy. Have I come ſo far then in all the warmth of zeal and flames of enthuſiaſm to meet with ſuch a cold reception? to have no encomiums laviſhed upon me and mine, for our late improvements, and for our profeſſed ſkill and deſign to teach all other farmers how to improve. Know then, ſir, I came not hither, to be inſtructed, but to inſtruct you and yours; and, if neceſſary, and if poſſible, by force to oblige you to conform to our ſentiments and practices as you value our friendſhip with which your happineſs, and very exiſtence is ſo cloſely connected, and not only yours but that of *toute le Monde.*

Faithful. Be calm, my friend, I fear all your ſentiments are not juſt; and that your zeal and warmth carry you too far, and even to ſuch lengths, as would not be conſidered by the moſt intelligent and judicious part of your own family, to be for their benefit. Our family always conſult together in ſuch caſes, and after calmly giving and receiving all neceſſary information, with deliberation and harmony proceed according to the opinion of the majority, and as is thought to be for the beſt good of the whole.

Willy. Then, Sir, I inſiſt that you call your family, *immediately* together, and take their ſentiments: for, from my own feelings, and deſigns, and from converſing with ſome of them, I am confident that they will be of my opinion rather than yours.

Faithful. You muſt give me leave to differ from you in ſentiment. The family have been well bro't up: They have formed ſteady habits: They have their ſtated times of meeting to conſult upon family affairs: One of theſe times is now near approaching: They are now buſily employed in their own more private concerns; a preſent interruption to them. I am perſuaded would be diſagreeable to them, and be, by them as it is by me, (ſuch is the mutual affection and confidence ſubſiſting in the family) looked upon improper and unreaſonable.

Beſides, I am free to tell you, that if we ſhould comply with your motions, I think we ſhould give juſt occaſion for umbrage and complaint to ſome very ſubſtantial Farmers, with whom we have connections, and would wiſh to maintain, a friendly intercourſe.

Willy. Humph! I ſee you have a regard to old *John Bull*, and *Don Philip*, and *Van Mynheer*, and are unwilling to ſacrifice your fooliſh expectations from them.

Faithful. Moral obligations are indeed ſacred with us: They ſupport our political engagements, & may not be diſpenſed with. If others ſtain *their* charactar by infringing them, we would not ſtain *ours* by acting like them. We will purſue juſt and laudable meaſures in ſeeking redreſs for injuries, and ſuch meaſures, with the bleſſing of Heaven, we are confident will always be effectual.

Pray, Sir, be calm and reaſon, and your own good ſenſe will incline you to the ſame opinion, and you will reſt ſatisfied with our conduct and proceedings.

Willy. Be calm and reaſon! My blood and Gizzard! How I feel! and what fools are all they who do not feel as I do! Be calm and reaſon, forſooth! mind moral principles! Ay, perhaps religion too, and the religion of the Bible, that antiquated, exploded book, a book that requires us to regard a divine Providence and power! What deity is there but Liberty? And what is Liberty, but to do as I pleaſe, and to have all mankind to conform to my pleaſure, and do as I would have them? I acknowledge no other Deity: I worſhip no other God.

Faithful. But I have always acknowledged the one only living and true God: The whole Family have been taught to do ſo. We regard his Providence and word. His divine help we have experienced in remarkable inſtances. Our notions of liberty are different from your's. In the management of our affairs we depend upon his divine direction and bleſſing, and in this dependence, while we endeavour to do our duty, we have nothing anxiouſly to fear.

Should we conform to your notions we muſt deviate from this courſe: Therefore you ought not, and muſt not expect it.

Willy. Look you then ſir, if this be your determination, and I cannot excite an oppoſition in your own family, too ſtrong for you, which I ſhall firſt attempt—I will cover myſelf with my frize coat, and with ſhrugging ſhoulders and a ghaſtly grin—wiſh you all to the Devil.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8.

From the London Gazette, of the 23d. November.

Whitehall, Nov. 20.

The diſpatches, of which the following is a copy (which had not been received when the laſt accounts were publiſhed) were yeſterday received at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate, for the home department.

La Malgne, Oct. 16.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Lordſhip, that in conſequence of the enemy's having repeatedly appeared on the important hill of Cape Brun, which overlooks this fort, and commands a great part of the harbour, I ordered 100 men of Huiſteins, or battalion of Royal Louis, to be poſted there, and on the 14th, repaired there with the engineers, to prepare for its defence; and after they had marked out the ſituation of an intended work, I ſent a reinforcement of 100 of the regt. of Royal Louis. On the 15th, before day, the report of muſquetry was heard, which increaſed with the light, and induced me to order 100 of the 30th. regt. 100 Neapolitans, 50 Spaniards, and the remainder of the Royal Louis, to follow me there. By the time I got to the bottom of the hill the fire was become very briſk, and I had ſome difficulty to get up by the road. The troops from La Malgne were nearly up, by a ſhort road thro' vineyards. I detached Capt. Torriano of the 30th to go round left of the hill, and take the enemy on their right flank; this had the deſired effect, and they gave way.

On the top of the hill, I found the Royal Louis defending themſelves gallantly, although hard preſſed, but the out poſts being driven in and the men in want of cartridges. I advanced with the freſh troops, and recovered our out poſts, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, and placed Capt. Tomlinſon, of the 30th regiment, in the advance, the Neapolitan regiment in the center, Capt. Torriano on the left, with Royal Louis and the Spaniſh troops on the right: and it was near an hour before the enemy retired. They were ſupported by cannon—we had none. I had previouſly ſent an aid-de-camp to La Malgne for cartridges, and to Toulon for a ſupport of troops. The enemy, notwithſtanding they were greater in force than I expected, did not ſeem diſpoſed to renew the attack; inſomuch, that I ordered the workmen to begin the redoubt, viſited the poſts, and then returned to the fort for the purpoſe of hurrying up guns, ammunition, proviſions, &c. and repeating my requeſt of men from Toulon. In half an hour after I had left Cape Brun, the whole army of the enemy had advanced under cover of woods, and ſupported by artillery, attacked the poſt on all ſides, and carried it in conſequence of numbers, notwithſtanding a moſt diſtinguiſhed reſiſtance. I am ſorry to inform, that in both affairs, many officers and brave men fell. In the perſon of Captain Torriano his majeſty loſt one of the moſt reſpectable officers in Europe. Were I to enter upon the conduct of the officers and men, I ſhould fail in doing juſtice to their merit. The 30th regiment did all that men could do; and the battalion of Royal Louis, although only a few days formed, fought with determined valor. The fortunate recovery of the poſt was ſo immediately under your Lordſhip's eye, that it is unneceſſary for me to add more, than that I have the honor to be, &c.

George K. Elphinſtone.

Right Hon. Lord Hood.

Return of the killed, wounded and miſſing, October 13, 1793, on Cape Brun.

Britiſh—30th regt. 2 captains killed, 1 lieut, 9 rank and file wounded, 1 lieut. 4 rank and file miſſing.

Spaniſh—Marines, 4 rank and file wounded.

Regt. of Majorca, 1 rank and file wounded.

Neapolitans—Regt. of Burgoyne, 6 rank and file wounded, 4 rank and file miſſing.

Regt. of Royal Louis, 1 capt. 1 lieut. 9 rank and file killed, 1 capt. 1 lieut. 15 rank and file wounded, 1 lieut. 11 rank and file miſſing.

Total of killed, wounded and miſſing, 3 capts. 5 lieuts. and 63 rank and file.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 10.

HOTEL LOTTERY, Feb. 5.

No. 37,531—drawn Tueſday the 4th February—The HOTEL.

Said to be the property of 4 perſons in this City.

The wheel has gained 50,000 dollars, and the high prizes are yet in—Say 25,000—20,000—15,000—2 of 5000—and 3 of 1000.

About 16,000 Tickets undrawn, not more than one blank to a prize.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Monday, Feb. 10.

A report was read from the committee of elections on the conteſted election of the member from the ſtate of Delaware—this report was againſt the election of the ſitting member, Mr. Patton, and in favor of the petitioner, Mr. Latimer.

Referred to the committee of the whole for Thurſday next.

The Houſe took into conſideration the report of a committee on the caſe of ſundry veſſels which took refuge in the ports of the United States the laſt ſummer—in this report it is recommended that the *foreign tonnage duty*, ſhould be remitted—after ſome debate, the report was agreed to, and a committee appointed to prepare and bring in a bill.

In committee of the whole on the Algerine buſineſs——after further debate progreſs was reported—without a deciſion.

Died, at Calcutta, Capt. Jacob Sarley, of New-York.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at New-York.

Ship Courageaux, Swaine,	B. Delago
Brig Friendſhip, Gardner,	Curracoa
Iſabella & Ann, Hampton,	St. Kitts

Liſt of Veſſels Arrived.

Nov. 14, at Liſbon, ſhip Patty, Campbell from New-York.

Nov. 2, at Corunna, 2 brigs from Boſton.

Nov. 5. Brig Dolphin, Capt. Dalton, from New-York.

Oct. 31. Induſtry, William Perry, from Philadelphia.

Oct. 28. Sailed for Hamburg, ſchooner Diſpatch, William Wallace.

To ſail under Spaniſh Convoy, 23 American veſſels.

At Cura, after a narrow eſcape of a Corſair, the brig Suſan and Patty, from New-York to Carthagena—at Gibraltar, in like manner chaſed by an Algerine, the Debonaire, Captain Gooch, from Malaga—at Gibraltar, the brig Rover, Capt. Smith, from Baltimore—at Bilboa, the brig Eagle, of Boſton.

The ſchooner Goddeſs of Liberty, Thos. Sanders, maſter, was ſafe arrived at Malaga the 9th of November.

To the Militia Officers of Pennſylvania.

☞ THE Officers of the Firſt Diviſion of the Militia of the State of Pennſylvania, are requeſted to meet at the Philoſophical Hall, on Wedneſday Evening, the 12th inſtant—To receive and take into conſideration the Report of their Committee on the ſubject of the State Law, as it now ſtands.

Such other Officers of the Militia of Pennſylvania, as may be in town, are requeſted to attend ſaid Meeting; and ſhould any of them be at the trouble of committing their thoughts on this very important ſubject to writing, they will be gladly received and duly conſidered.

Theſe obſervations are intended to be laid before a Committee of the Aſſembly, who appear to have every diſpoſition to bring forward as perfect a Syſtem, as the Exiſting Law of the United States will poſſibly admit.

WALTER STEWART,
Major-General 1ſt Diviſion.

Feb. 10. dit.

Peale's Muſeum,

HAS Lately received a number of articles; among which are the following: That remarkable bird called the Cut-water, or ſciſſars-bill; The Avoſette, commonly called the Shoe-maker, becauſe of its bill reſembling a crooked awl—The Long-legs, commonly called the Black-bet, having perhaps the long eſt legs, in proportion to the ſize of the bird, of any of the feathered tribe—The Storm finch, commonly called mother Cary's chicken—The Sea-ſwallow, and various Gulls; beſides a variety of Cranes, Curlews, Snipes, &c.

The ſcull of a Whale and one of its Vertebres.

An Indian hatchet made of cryſtal: It is curious that thoſe uninformed wild people, having very little knowledge of the arts, and being ignorant even of the exiſtence of iron and ſteel, ſhould be able to form ſuch hard ſubſtances into fanciful forms as this, and other Indian manufactures now in the Muſeum.

A lignified Quince: The ſpecimen ſhews what a remarkable effect a dry warm ſituation has on fruit. It is now about 8 years ſince it was gathered; and it was a real quince, now become wood, at leaſt in appearance.

Preſented by Mrs. Manſon of Charleſtown, S. C.—a tool uſed by the Otaheitans in making their bark cloth, by pounding the bark on this inſtrument of wood, it produces the ribs which reſemble threads: the perfectly ſtraight and equal lines made in this extreme hard wood, by men without the uſe of iron, are curious & wonderful.

Alſo, a rope made of graſs, part of the rigging of a veſſel of Kamſkatka.

Preſented by Dr. Hall, of Lewis-town, a Squib in ſpirits: when this fiſh was found, a number of ſtones were appended to ſtrings or ligaments that projected from the front of its head, which occaſioned a conjecture, as it is not furniſhed with ſufficient fins to reſiſt the violence of the tide and currents, that it faſtened with theſe ligaments on whatever it found at the bottom; ſo that the ſtones anſwered the purpoſe of anchors and the ligaments of a glutinous ſticky nature, that of cables. Some of the ſtones are in the ſame phial.

A collection of Minerals and other Foſſils are now diſplayed in drawers covered with glaſs and in a mode which will ſecure them from derangement. To each ſpecimen are affixed references to a book of deſcriptions. This management of ſpecimens of the Foſſil kingdom, renders this part of the Muſeum very convenient and ſatisfactory, and great attention will be paid to the ſyſtematical order of them, and in making the neceſſary eſſays of each: Alſo in giving in a conciſe manner, the various uſes they are applied to; thereby rendering them the more intereſting to the public.

A Living Elk, of 2 years old, is juſt received. By the account which monſ. Buffon gives of the Elk, it appears that he was not acquainted with this American animal; he particularly omits all notice of the curious apertures adjoining the eyes of this Elk.

George Bringhurſt,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq late of Boſton, in the county of Suffolk, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all perſons intereſted, are deſired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame to the Subſcriber, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix of ſaid Eſtate: And all perſons who ſtand indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to ſettle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the firſt day of December next, will otherwiſe render it neceſſary for him to commence ſuits againſt them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requeſted to inſert this in their reſpective newſpapers, and forward their accounts for the ſame, to J. M.

This day is publiſhed,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, MARKET-STREET,

(Price a quarter dollar)

A ſhort account of ALGIERS,

Containing a deſcription of the climate of that country—of the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, and of their ſeveral wars againſt Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the uſurpation of Barbaroſſa and the invaſion of the Emperor Charles V. to the preſent time; with a conciſe view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dtf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND SOLD BY

H. & P. RICE, No. 50, Market-ſtreet,

alſo, by BENJAMIN JOHNSON,

No. 147, Market-ſteeet,

(Price, bound, 6s6½)

Paul and Mary,

AN INDIAN STORY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The Indian Cottage

From the French of M. de St. PIERRE.

"THE above Stories have been lately publiſhed, amongſt the works of a very different nature, by M. de St. Pierre, who reſided in the country which it deſcribes, and was well acquainted with the principal facts. Its ornaments are the Landſcape—the Climate—and the natural hiſtory of the Torrid Zone, obſerved with the eye of Taſte, and delineated with the eye of Philoſophical knowledge. It is a Paſtoral, of which the fable and the machinery may be ſaid to be equally real. To theſe are added, the pure vein of Moral Inſtruction, and the Sublime Ideas of M. de St. Pierre."

Feb. 1. d4t

Inſurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Inſurance Company of North-America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the laſt ſix months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the firſt and ſecond inſtalments; and of one per cent per month on the ſums paid in anticipation of the third inſtalment, calculating from the firſt day of the month following that, in which thoſe payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives, at the company's office, No. 119 ſouth Front-ſtreet, at any time after the 13th inſtant.

By order of the Directors.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Jan. 9. w&ſ1m.

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. And that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,

JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

By order of the Senate,

FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

Treaſury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 6th of February next incluſive, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required during the preſent year, at the ſeveral places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey;
At Philadelphia, At Lancaſter, At Reading, } in Pennſylvania.

The rations to be furniſhed are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt, Two quarts of vinegar, Two pounds of ſoap, One pound of candles } per 100 rations.

Jan. 9. tawt6F.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts ſtated or collected, employers ſuited with domeſtics, houſe rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—ſoldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; ſhares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road; certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without depoſits—Bought, ſold, or negociated at No. 8, in ſouth Sixth-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet by FRANCIS WHITE,

Who tranſacts buſineſs in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by perſonal application.

December 11. d

Juſt Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,

And now opening for ſale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, *Market ſtreet,*

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Regiſter for 1792
European Magazine for the firſt ſix months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Mancheſter ſociety, 3 vols.
Prieſtly on matter and ſpirit
on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of eſſays
Varieof Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
Hiſtory of birds
Philips's hiſtory of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
Hiſtory of France, in 3 vols.
Curioſities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's hiſtory of Hindoſtan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's ſurvey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnſon
Necker on executive power
Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
Benington on materialiſm and immaterialiſm
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's deſcription of China
Murphy's tranſlation of Tacitus
Godwin on political juſtice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's ſketches of the hiſtory of man
Liberal opinions, or the hiſtory of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouſe dictionary
Reveries of ſolitude
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible
Watſon's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diſeaſes
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Ruſſia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's hiſtory of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of phyſic
Cleghorn's diſeaſes of Minorca
Innes on the muſcles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemiſtry
Armſtrong on diſeaſes of children
Quincy's diſpenſatory
Edinburgh diſpenſatory
Lewis's diſpenſatory
Ryan on the aſthma
Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viſcera
Leake on diſeaſes of women
Nicholſon's chemiſtry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digeſtion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
Monro on diſeaſes of armies
Haller's phyſiology
Spalanzane's diſſertations
London practice of phyſic
Bell's ſurgery
Chaptal's chemiſtry.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Adminiſtrator.

January 13. 2aw3w.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, *South Second-ſtreet,*

Second door below the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

HAS IMPORTED,

By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,

A large and general Aſſortment of

New Books and Stationary,

Which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms.

Dec. 23. mw&ſtf

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe, in Second-ſtreet Philadelphia.

VOLUME X. OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY

Of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;

BY WHICH

The Different Sciences and Arts,

are digeſted into the form of

Diſtinct Treaties or Syſtems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, Hiſtory of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagaſcar, Magic, Magnetiſm, Malts, Hiſtory of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Maſonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are ſtill in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobſon, ſolicits the favor of the ſubſcribers to call or ſend for their volumes, that they may be ſupplied as early as poſſible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now preſented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect ſtate, ſome account of the reaſon of that imperfection ſhould be given. On the 8th of September laſt, the Publiſher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials deſtroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the preſent volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a ſupply of theſe could not be immediately obtained, he was under the neceſſity of publiſhing the volume without theſe TABLES; but hopes he ſhall be able to publiſh them with the next volume which is now in conſiderable forwardneſs.

The Publiſher embraces this opportunity of expreſſing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the ſame time he takes the liberty of repreſenting to ſuch of the ſubſcribers as are in arrears, the indiſpenſible neceſſity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as poſſible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the ſubſcribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and ſeveral volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different ſtages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of theſe trifles UNPAID lays the Publiſher under very ſerious embarraſſment, and deprives him of the uſe of many Thouſands of Dollars which at this time would be of very eſſential ſervice. For theſe reaſons the Publiſher finds himſelf under the neceſſity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to thoſe who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awtf J.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

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